

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

DEUT. XXXIV. 6.
Nebuchadnezzar's army,
To the southward of Jordan,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dares that sepulcher:
And so it is still.
For the angel of God upturned the sod
That covered it, and said, "Behold,
It was the grave of Moses,
The prophet who spake to Pharaoh,
And he did not let the Israelites go out of Egypt.
He is here buried; and he will not be disturbed."
And so it is still.

—*The New York Tribune.*

And like their extension through

Congress, —*Alas!* — they also have yielded several

treasures whose value is incalculable.

To the machine, —*Alas!* —

and the steamship, —*Alas!* —

and the telegraph, —*Alas!* —

and the steamboat, —*Alas!* —

and the steam-engine, —*Alas!* —

and the steam-train, —*Alas!* —

and the steamship, —*Alas!* —

BEHIND TIME.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.
Hold on, Puffin Time, you are going too fast!
Puff, what a time you have been having!
You must be afraid that your mistress or maid
Hold on, you are going too fast!

Do you remember the best of your robes?
As fast as you run, you will never know me again.
Why couldn't you stay for an hour or two,
And not sit down to rest, and have a race?

Those who sing, sing well, I know,
So long and steady they're run;

And the seconds—tickle tick, goes their double-quick
No water, how fast are they run,

No matter how high I may climb,
The clouds are always there, and are done,

For I can't get away from old Tom's race.

Then I'll waste no moments by running the hours.

But I'll run, and I'll play with a will;
But now I know where to chase well go;

If old Father Time should stand still?

TIME.

BY MARY LALETON.
Every smile is that, taken on trust
Our youth, our joy, our all we care;
And I'll run, and I'll play with a will;

Who in the dark and silent grave
Shows us the secret of the ways,
Shows up the story of one day's.

UNWEDDED.

BY LUCY LARSON.
How friends are good women and faithful men
Who seek for the right, and who are right;
And who shall proclaim her the weaker, when
Her every virtue shines so bright?

She ran the horse, she rode the horse,
A beautiful now and better to be;
In life all sorrows, in death no fears—
You made my life run such as she.

GRAVE AND GAY.

A good side show—A pretty chick,
An unsatisfactory meal—A domestic brawl.

How to prevent fits—Buy ready-made boots.

A game of pitch and toss—A life on the ocean wave.

CORN-FIELDS that require neither plowing nor sowing—The feet.

NOTHING is more injurious to a new truth than an old error.—Goethe.

Gon apprises our graces to be useds to other men's weaknesses.—Beescher.

A man that don't know any thing will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

Why is the road of the transgressor so hard? Because it is so much traveled.

It don't take as much sense to pick a lock or forge a check as it do as to not do it.

The first and last thing that is required of genius is the love of truth.—Goethe.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six pent will do.

We desire immortality, not as the reward of virtue, but as its continuance.—Richter.

Man must cling to the faith that the inconceivable is conceivable; else he will not seek.

Fame is the true expression of an excited, exalted soul, without aim or purpose.—Goethe.

The chief difference between man and man is a difference of impressibility.—Emerson.

Now he is so insignificant as that he can be sure his example can do no hurt.—Chateaubriand.

When it rains puddles you hold up your dish; don't spend your time watertight for a while.

How to get all the music out of a grand piano.—Let a steam fire-engine play on it a few minutes.

A MAN, in this world, is a boy spelling in short syllables; but he will combine them in the next.—Beescher.

This world is full of compensations. The more price go up, the more we have to "come down" for everything.

Ir wise men never made mistakes, this would be a hard world for fools, of whom a great many are which.

WHEN Jonah's fellow-passengers pitched him overboard, they evidently regarded him as neither prophet nor loss.

We must be afraid of neither poverty, nor exile, nor imprisonment; of fear itself only should we be afraid.—Epictetus.

The supercilious blossoms on a fruit-tree are meant to symbolize the large woe which God loves to do pleasant things.

If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of him that draws the carriage.

A YOUNG lady of IG, who had worn short dresses, positively told her mamma she would wear them "no longer."

The world, nowadays, presses a general education upon us; we need not therefore trouble ourselves further about that, but should rather devote ourselves to spiritual culture.

ALAS! if the principles of sentiment are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubit to a man's stature as to his happiness.—Sterne.

A GENTLEMAN coming into the room of Dr. Burton, told him that Mr. Wessel was dead. What, said he. Wow dead! Let us be thankful that it was neither you nor I.

Somnacious observer has discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between a baby and wheat, since it is cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flour of the family.

The mother's yearnings, that completest type of the life of another life which is the essence of real human love, feels the presence of the cherished child even in the base, degraded man.—George Eliot.

A wretched boy, suffering the repudiation of the birth, said, Forty rods are said to be a furlong. I know better. Let anybody get such a plague licking as I've had, and he'll find out that one rod makes an acher!

Grace is in garments, in movements, in manners; beauty in the nude and in forms. This is true of bodies; but when we speak of feelings, beauty is in their spirituality, and grace in their moderation.—Joubert.

To the good reader that makes the good book; a good head cannot read amiss; in every book he finds passages which seem confidences of asides hidden from all else and unmistakably meant for his ear.—Emerson.

Timus is his disorder to absolute as that comes with the first months of our first great sorrow, when we have not yet known what it is to have suffered and had to, to have despaired and to have recovered hope.—Adam Beau.

Wisdom is like electricity. There is no permanently wise man, but men capable of wisdom, who, being put into certain company, or other favorable conditions, become wise for a short time, as glasses rubbed acquire electric power for a while.—Emerson.

Miss TEMPERANCE ANDERSON, a resident of Baden, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, has hair six feet and a half long. It is quite thick and fine, blonde in color.

A lady with a very unusual voice insisted upon singing at a recent party. What does she call that? inspired a guest. The Tempest, I think, answered another. Don't be alarmed, said a sea-captain present. It's no tempest. It's a siren, and will soon be over.

Evils Over Activity.
Pascal said that most of the evils of life are from "man's being unable to sit still in a room;" and though I do not go that length, it is certain that we should have been a far wiser race than we are if we had been reader to sit quiet—we should have known much better the way in which it was best to act when we came to act. The rise of physical science, the first great body of practical truth provable to all men, exemplified this in the plainest way. The wool of the original breed was short, and the fleece weighed from two to two and a half pounds.

THERE is a general sign of politeness which has not a clear moral reason. Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his own image. There is a politeness of the heart akin to love, which springs the easiest politeness of outward behavior.

JOST BILLINGS was asked, How fast does sound travel? His idea is that it depends a good deal upon the noise you are talking about. The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitation to tea, given in the morning, I have known to be 3 quarters up an hour gone' 2 pairs of stairs, and then never strength enough left to hear.

THOUGHTS DURING HAIR-CUTTING.

Will he cut it well, or shall I look an object for the next ten days?

Will he ask me how would I like it cut?

Will he talk to me?

Will he blow upon me?

Will he snip a bit off my ear?

Will he prick my lip when he trims my mustache?

Will he tell me that my hair is getting thinner than the top?

Will he ask me whether I have tried, or would like to try, their marvelous balsam, or their wonderful wash, or their miraculous restorative?

Will he ask me whether I will be shamed?

Will the brushing business bring tears into my eyes?

Will he part my hair on the wrong side?

Will unfeeling hairs get between my collar and my neck?

OLD JUDGE W. of —, in the Old Dominion, is a character. He was a lawyer, a legislator, a judge, and leading politician among the old-line whigs of blessed memory; but, alas! like them, his glories departed, and like many others of his confreres, has gone, thus leaving a race of A.'s. But the issues of life are simple, objects were plain and quick action generally fit for. Whenever a testy old fellow is in a quandary, he is apt to say, "I'll give you a good deal of preliminary study, it never could have been brought into being. If we consider how much science has done and how much it is doing for mankind, and if the over-activity of men is proved to be the cause why science can so late into the world, and is so small and scanty still, that will convince most people that our over-activity is a very great evil. But this is only part, and perhaps not the greatest part, of the harm, that over-activity does. As I have said, it is inherited from that country, thriving upon heat and barren sheep-walks, where nine-tenths of the breeds in the kingdom would starve, standing the fold perfectly well, yet fattening freely at two years old, and bearing the journey to distant markets with comparative ease. Mr. Kent, in his survey of the same country, has been equally warn in their praise; yet, notwithstanding testimonials in their favor, they have long been giving way to the Southdowns or Oxford-downs, or Norfolk and Oxford-downs, and the old Norfolks are a nearly extinct

The Whitside breed were distinguished by large spiral horns bending downwards, close to the head. They were perfectly white in their faces and legs; and long Roman noses, with large open nostrils; were wide and heavy in the hind-quarters, and light in the fore-quarter and oval. The quality of the fleece was that of clothing wool or moderate fineness, averaging nearly three pounds in weight; and the carcasses of the wethers, when fat, usually weighed from 70 to 90 pounds.

This breed has now nearly disappeared. It was first improved by the Southdowns, and it has been crossed so frequently with that breed, that it has become almost a Southdown, or differs only from the true Southdown in its increased size, lighter color, and finer fleece.

The Dorset breed are horned. The ram has a singular long convoluted horn, and is entirely white. The chest is deep, and the broad breed. The wool of the pure breed is of an intermediate kind between long and short, and of middling fineness, weighing about four pounds per skein; and the carcass averages eighteen pounds per quarter of excellent mutton. Great numbers of Southdown sheep have been introduced into this country, but in the neighborhood of Dorchester the original breed retain their native character.

THE KURO SIRO, the great Pacific Gulf Stream of the Japanese, and are visited by the most fearful typhoons; but the band of cyclonic violence is often beautifully coterminous with the sharply marked edge of the Gulf Stream. Thus, in the Pacific, the Loo-choo Islands lie just in the path of the Kuro Siro, the great Pacific Gulf Stream of the Japanese, and are visited by the most fearful typhoons; but the band of cyclonic violence is often beautifully coterminous with the sharply marked edge of the Gulf Stream. Thus, in the Pacific, the Loo-choo Islands lie just in the path of the Kuro Siro, the great Pacific Gulf Stream of the Japanese, and are visited by the most fearful typhoons; but the band of cyclonic violence is often beautifully coterminous with the sharply marked edge of the Gulf Stream. 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GEORGE WARREN, Editor.
SATURDAY, : : : FEB. 15, 1873

An Extra Session.—Washington specially says there is a growing impression there will be an extra session of Congress.

A Conservative Convention.—L. D. H. Hinds, as "Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee," has issued a call for a primary election to choose a nominee for Mayor of Paducah.

The Republican party has a candida in the field, and our Paducah correspondent suggests that the Democratic party should make a nomination. In this case there would certainly be three candidates for municipal honors.

The Democratic party has a thorough party organization in the State, and in the nation, and the situation is alarming to "old timers" outside of Paducah, if our brothers weak-kneed and faint hearted, forfeit their name or organization in that city.

Some friends in issuing such documents are considerate enough to say "Conservative Democrats," but the dis-

closure of pitch and cinders. A life on connection by name with the Democracy. Therefore, we must conclude it his intention to set up a new organization. Are Paducah Democrats ashamed to be called Democrats? Is the name so popular as to terrify its adherents, and cause them to shrink from popular condemnation under a new and milder name? If so, defeat must and will be meted out to them. If so, let them sever once and forever their connection with a party whose name they are ashamed to assume.

That there is disaffection and restlessness in the Democratic ranks, we are painfully aware; but that this disaffection is principally attributable to continued and protracted defeats, and not to questions of principle, we are equally conscious. Are our friends so vacillating as to be held together by a mere change of name? Will our cause ever inspire that confidence and enthusiasm necessary to success. If its advocates and leaders, dodge its very name, as it was the name of some thing not to be acknowledged before the public. No. The patriotic heart of three million Democratic voters in this nation answers, no.

If new issues should be developed necessitating a new party, under the name of Conservative, Liberal, or anything else, we might or might not yield it an enthusiastic support; but it we fight under the Democratic banner, and court democratic suffrage, let us own that we are Democrats. For one we feel proud of its name—feel inspired by its principles, and glory in its history. We feel that victory will never come until our leaders bear banner proudly, and march in the end glorifying in its name.

If we are honest in the advocacy of principles, there is no sense in a mere change of name. The most progressive can now find no fault with the old party, while the old Bourbon loves it as the last anchor of his political hopes. The prejudices which attach it to the hearts of many old political opponents, and in certain sections, must be overcome by time, argument, and reason. The honest and equitable rulings of our party wherever it has power must and will dispel all these objections. Those who sign for a new party to take its place decide themselves. Think of it. The Democratic party has power in too many States—In Legislatures, counties, and cities, to forfeit its existence on a mere caprice incited by defeat—or a mere experiment which means nothing but a change of name. We should like to hear—“we are satisfied the whole Democracy would be entertained—if the able ‘chairman of the conservative central Committee’ would enlighten them as to the purposes and principles of the party over which he has the honor to preside; and if he expects Democratic suffrage what justification his organization may present for adopting the name Conservative.”

Mississippi Levees.—Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000,000 by the Federal Government to levee the Mississippi river. In his speech before the Senate, in advocacy of the bill, he stated that it would reduce the amount of corn raised in the state to one million acres of corn land, two and a half million sugar lands, and seven and a half million cotton lands. Adding these together gives us eleven million acres of land now utterly worthless, but when re-claimed worth forty to one hundred dollars per acre.

The Senator gives an argument in favor of his bill, which we have not been accustomed to consider. In this portion of the Mississippi Valley, where corn is the chief product, the cotton war, which is the Senator's strong argument in favor of the Government's building said levees, is little thought of. For many years the government of Europe especially that of Great Britain—has been using every exertion by large appropriations to India, etc., to build up a cotton growing section, other than the United States. Their efforts are meeting with abounding success, and the American cotton throne is fastened both by cotton and England, alone, has appropriated over two hundred million dollars toward fostering and developing the cotton interest of India. Senator Alcorn argues that a appropriation of fifty million by the Government towards the construction of these levees, will restore American supremacy in cotton, and that permanently.

Credit Mobilier.
An examination of the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company discloses the astounding fact that the actual profits of the Credit Mobilier amount to \$42,825,329 34. This enormous sum has been siphoned from the Government through the corrupt contract entered into by the projectors of the Union Pacific Company with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier Company. This important disclosure will fix the fact more strongly than ever in the public mind that the corruption of Congress has been more extensive and disgraceful than the development up to this time has shown. There are many additional circumstances which go to sustain this conclusion.

Legislative Candidates.—The every day proceedings of Congress are obscured by the interest attending the various Corruption Investigating Committees, both in the Senate and House. monstrous corruptions are known to exist, and in some instances are proven under solemn oath. No body has been expelled yet, and it is reasonably doubtful if any will be. The members guilty appear to outnumber the innocent members, and so white-wash will be the order.

This is a free country, and every American citizen has the right to stand for office, without hindrance or dictation. Hence, we are to have a full field, and we doubt not a vigorous and interesting contest.

First, we are authorized to announce that we are to stand for office, and we know too well known to need much introduction, having received the suffrage of a large number of people at the last election for the same position. He is a farmer by profession, genial and social in nature, and if elected, we believe, would make an active, watchful, working and influential member.

Next, our townsmen, Judge B. R. Walker, is understood to be a candidate. He has served the people in various public positions, and has always given himself worthy, upright and efficient. He is an honorable gentleman, a lawyer of experience, and besides these qualifications, would bring to bear, if elected, considerable experience in public affairs. In our judgment he would make a good member.

Again, the friends of E. W. B. McConnel, say that he is a candidate. We esteem him as good a man as lives in Hickman or Fulton. He served these counties two terms in the old time, and retired with the hearty approval of all his people. He is a farmer—wise, takes active interest in public affairs—is active by nature, true as steel, and we are satisfied would make a worthy and efficient legislator.

Also, Thomas M. French, declares himself a candidate for legislative honors. He is native and to the country born, so to speak, a gentleman of very talents and qualification, of infinite good humor, and a kind and warm heart as beats in the breast of any man. He is a farmer and school teacher, and asserts his intention to be beaten upon four years to come does not care

particular to recognize the claims made upon him by certain prominent men in the state.

Why and Because.

Why do people read advertisement? For who are enterprises and to learn what is going on. To see if there is anything new, or anything that they want. To see if the season's goods have come in, and to find out what things they are. To know what is selling off at what rates, or to watch the progress of an auction. For amusement. To satisfy curiosity. Because they have read all the stories, marriages, births, deaths, losses and accidents. Because they want to. Because they can't help it.

Pomeroy.

Wonders will never cease. Senator Pomeroy resumed his seat in the United States Senate last week, and rising to question of privilege, denied sentinel of Pennsylvania a seat in the upper end of the Senate at the lower end of Pennsylvania avenue that is said by the publisher to be a good thing. The Nation has the right to know that our friend the legislator provided for us he is for four years to come does not care

particular to recognize the claims made upon him by certain prominent men in the state.

Arnold's Speech.

Our representative A. S. Arnold has got off a speech in the Legislature.

The occasion of this event was the discussion of a proportion before the House, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners on the part of Kentucky to attend the Virginia International Exhibition. Mr. Arnold opposed the bill, first, on the ground that as the exposition is to be international the General Government should appoint the commissioners, and their expenses; secondly, for the reason that the amount to be paid was left at the discretion of the Governor, who, though he endeavored for him the highest respect, was after all like the rest of Adams' descendants open to temptation to do wrong; and thirdly, because if the immigrants bring with them to the place of their settlement the thousands of dollars claimed they could afford to come and settle among us if they chose without aid of any kind.

We are anxious to encourage immigration, and reason. The honest and equitable rulings of our party wherever it has power just and will dispel all these objections. Those who sign for a new party to take its place decide themselves. Think of it.

The Democratic party has power in too many States—In Legislatures, counties, and cities, to forfeit its existence on a mere caprice incited by defeat—or a mere experiment which means nothing but a change of name.

We should like to hear—“we are satisfied the whole Democracy would be entertained—if the able ‘chairman of the conservative central Committee’ would enlighten them as to the purposes and principles of the party over which he has the honor to preside; and if he expects Democratic suffrage what justification his organization may present for adopting the name Conservative.”

Mississippi Levees.—Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000,000 by the Federal Government to levee the Mississippi river. In his speech before the Senate, in advocacy of the bill, he stated that it would reduce the amount of corn raised in the state to one million acres of corn land, two and a half million sugar lands, and seven and a half million cotton lands. Adding these together gives us eleven million acres of land now utterly worthless, but when re-claimed worth forty to one hundred dollars per acre.

The Senator gives an argument in favor of his bill, which we have not been accustomed to consider. In this portion of the Mississippi Valley, where corn is the chief product, the cotton war, which is the Senator's strong argument in favor of the Government's building said levees, is little thought of. For many years the government of Europe especially that of Great Britain—has been using every exertion by large appropriations to India, etc., to build up a cotton growing section, other than the United States. Their efforts are meeting with abounding success, and the American cotton throne is fastened both by cotton and England, alone, has appropriated over two hundred million dollars toward fostering and developing the cotton interest of India. Senator Alcorn argues that a appropriation of fifty million by the Government towards the construction of these levees, will restore American supremacy in cotton, and that permanently.

Credit Mobilier.

An examination of the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company discloses the astounding fact that the actual profits of the Credit Mobilier amount to \$42,825,329 34. This enormous sum has been siphoned from the Government through the corrupt contract entered into by the projectors of the Union Pacific Company with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier Company. This important disclosure will fix the fact more strongly than ever in the public mind that the corruption of Congress has been more extensive and disgraceful than the development up to this time has shown. There are many additional circumstances which go to sustain this conclusion.

Legislative Candidates.—The every day proceedings of Congress are obscured by the interest attending the various Corruption Investigating Committees, both in the Senate and House. monstrous corruptions are known to exist, and in some instances are proven under solemn oath. No body has been expelled yet, and it is reasonably doubtful if any will be. The members guilty appear to outnumber the innocent members, and so white-wash will be the order.

This is a free country, and every American citizen has the right to stand for office, without hindrance or dictation. Hence, we are to have a full field, and we doubt not a vigorous and interesting contest.

First, we are authorized to announce that we are to stand for office, and we know too well known to need much introduction, having received the suffrage of a large number of people at the last election for the same position. He is a farmer by profession, genial and social in nature, and if elected, we believe, would make an active, watchful, working and influential member.

Next, our townsmen, Judge B. R. Walker, is understood to be a candidate. He has served the people in various public positions, and has always given himself worthy, upright and efficient. He is an honorable gentleman, a lawyer of experience, and besides these qualifications, would bring to bear, if elected, considerable experience in public affairs. In our judgment he would make a good member.

Again, the friends of E. W. B. McConnel, say that he is a candidate. We esteem him as good a man as lives in Hickman or Fulton. He served these counties two terms in the old time, and retired with the hearty approval of all his people. He is a farmer—wise, takes active interest in public affairs—is active by nature, true as steel, and we are satisfied would make a worthy and efficient legislator.

Also, Thomas M. French, declares himself a candidate for legislative honors. He is native and to the country born, so to speak, a gentleman of very talents and qualification, of infinite good humor, and a kind and warm heart as beats in the breast of any man. He is a farmer and school teacher, and asserts his intention to be beaten upon four years to come does not care

particular to recognize the claims made upon him by certain prominent men in the state.

Why and Because.

Why do people read advertisement? For who are enterprises and to learn what is going on. To see if there is anything new, or anything that they want. To see if the season's goods have come in, and to find out what things they are. To know what is selling off at what rates, or to watch the progress of an auction. For amusement. To satisfy curiosity. Because they have read all the stories, marriages, births, deaths, losses and accidents. Because they want to. Because they can't help it.

Pomeroy.

Wonders will never cease. Senator Pomeroy resumed his seat in the United States Senate last week, and rising to question of privilege, denied sentinel of Pennsylvania a seat in the upper end of the Senate at the lower end of Pennsylvania avenue that is said by the publisher to be a good thing. The Nation has the right to know that our friend the legislator provided for us he is for four years to come does not care

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John D. Walker, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been elected to the Senate.

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